



FRIDAY.  
JUNE 28, 1958

# THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 200 PRUTA  
VOL. XXXII, No. 8541



## MARGINAL COLUMN

By LEVY LAQUER

**PANEM et circenses** — The Cairo celebrations and the picnics are over, and the centre of gravity and political activity will now shift to the Aswan High Dam. Whether the Russians ever wanted to finance a major public works project, it is unlikely though not impossible. If Nasser can only help it, he, of course, does not want to accept the alleged Soviet offer. The whole mass of "conflicting Western and Eastern" policies only seems to make an impression on the Americans and to bring pressure on them. In this Nasser will probably be successful. From the Western point of view it would be an excellent idea to make the British pay for the dam (or whatever it is going to be). If the World Bank will give the money, disastrous political consequences — quite apart from the Western loss of face — can easily be foreseen. Nasser will always be able to blackmail the West into giving more money and granting better conditions under the threat of accepting Soviet help. Moreover, he will be compelled to show his own people that his foreign policy is not in the least affected by this economic dependence, consequently he will follow a line which is to be even more anti-West than before. All this can very easily be predicted, as the West has omitted few blunders vis-à-vis Egypt hitherto; it is indeed unlikely that it will avoid falling into this new pitfall.

**THE** Cairo picnics remind us of Napoleon III in 1851, and the evacuation of Suez recalls Hitler's entry in the Rhine land in 1936. Of course it is the fulfilment of some "justified" national aspirations, but at the same time it is the prelude to something far bigger. The basic fact about the present Egyptian regime is of course that it can thrive only on the逞情 of its supporters. In view of the impossibility of solving Egypt's pressing internal problems, this, however, is not the way some Western observers see it. The "Manchester Guardian" and "Observer" correspondents, for instance, have been greatly influenced by the fact that Colonel Nasser in his last speeches dealt mainly with internal problems. They have found a great, untried reservoir of support in the Egyptian newspapers write is quite unrepresentative and unimportant, they say. I wonder whether they will remember their cables with great relish in a few months from now. Those who fail to understand the situation in the West, the situation in the near future, for they have at least a method for tackling domestic problems. The Cairo junta has no such method any more than Mussolini had.

**THE** Egyptian papers and magazines have published special issues on the occasion of the great celebrations. "Ross et Yusef" had 18 pictures of Nasser, but Ibrahim Ismail's series about Israel has apparently come to an abrupt end — though many sensational discoveries were yet to come. (For example, the "Yehuda Tzvi Ariv" set his own paper on the morning it appears in Cairo.) Ismail is around somewhere in Switzerland; before that he was in England interviewing Sir Ralph Stevenson. Sir Ralph did not get his interview (or whatever it was); we are given to understand, because some people in the Foreign Office did not like the treaty he negotiated with Nasser in 1954. This opposition was to the Marquis of Reading, "whose wife belongs to an even more extreme Zionist organization than a Ben-Gurion." Fancy Sir Ralph talking over affairs of state with Ibrahim Ismail.

**ON** the whole, I think, Ismail's trip to Israel should not be regretted. It was of course quite unrealistic to assume that the "realistic" Zionist could be able to write the truth about Israel under prevailing conditions in Egypt. It needed however some such minor shock to make this basic fact understood in Israel. I am afraid the Ismail episode is realistic; the appraisal of the character of present day Egyptian journalism and politics in general.

London, June 27.

## British Motor Firm To Dismantle 6,000

**BIRMINGHAM**, Thursday (Reuters) — Leaders of the British Motor Corporation, one of Britain's biggest car manufacturers, today refused to alter their decision to dismantle 6,000 workers tomorrow.

For two hours union officials here pestered with the management to allow the men to work out their union's notice as they discussions could take place.

## Tory 'Rebels' Stirring Over Cyprus Issue

**WARSAW**, Thursday (Reuters) — Shots were fired during disturbances in Poznan, where a big International Fair is being held, according to reports reaching here today.

Reliable sources said a crowd converged on the main square at 8 o'clock this morning, attacked the headquarters of the Polish United Workers' (Communist Party), and fire to prison, attacked other buildings, overturned trains and pulled down a Soviet flag.

There has so far been no official announcement by the Government. Unofficial Polish sources said there had been rioting and that it arose from a misunderstanding between teams of workmen and the management of a factory over working conditions.

Shots were fired at midday when the riots were outside the headquarters of the police.

Tanks moved into the main square at 2:30 p.m.

Thousands of the visiting officials in the western Polish city are present for the fair, the largest of its kind in Eastern Europe after Leipzig. Some of them heard the shots and saw the tanks arrive.

**Envoy Turned Back**

The plane in which the British Ambassador, Sir Andrew Noble, was flying to Poznan was forced to land at the 20 British firms exhibiting at the fair was turned back to Warsaw. No explanation was given.

**British Businessmen**

British businessmen who were told today that they will not be received and they must return. Fifteen Greek teachers have now been told over the last week that their stay will not be prolonged.

## N. Africans Seek U.S. Air Personnel

**WASHINGTON**, Thursday. — The State Department indicated today that it will block a drive by North African nationalists to recruit U.S. aviation technicians.

A Department spokesman said that advertisements placed in Los Angeles newspapers by the Committee for the Liberation of North Africa had offered long-term contracts at \$1,500 a month to American pilots and aviation experts. He said that the U.S. opposes the participation by American citizens in the military or internal political activities of foreign countries and that the legal aspects of the question are being looked into.

Meanwhile, a Rabat report said today that Abbas Ismail, one of the leaders of Morocco's unofficial Liberation Army, was wounded and kidnapped in the northern Morocco, two days ago.

In Lafayette, Algeria, a French military court yesterday condemned to death an Algerian insurgent chief, Nasser e-Din Abd el Hafid, who was being held for the murder of 17 Moslems at Beja Ouirtan, eastern Algeria, last month.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Chou Offers Formosa Regime Peace Parley in Peking

**PEKING**, Thursday (Reuters) — The Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, today formally declared his Government's readiness to negotiate with the peaceful liberation of Formosa (Taiwan) and the complete unification of our motherland."

Addressing the Chinese National People's Congress now meeting in Peking he said, "I hope that the Taiwan authorities will send their representatives to Peking or another appropriate place at a time when they consider possible to begin these talks with us."

The Premier promised that all who joined the Peking Government either earlier or later, whatever their crimes, would be regarded as "members of one family and would suffer no punishment for past mistakes."

Mr. Chou also assured all Kuomintang (Chiang Kai-shek's party) military and political personnel on Formosa, whose families are on the mainland, that they can communicate with their relatives and friends. He also offered the traffic to be checked, and full grants to the mainland for short visits, adding, "We are prepared to give them all kinds of facilities and assistance."

**May Test Sincerity**

The Premier said that if responsible officials on Formosa had doubts as to the sincerity of our offer, they can send people to the mainland to investigate. "We guarantee them freedom of movement in coming and going," he added.

Mr. Chou also called on all Kuomintang military and political personnel abroad to return to the mainland to help in the peaceful liberation of Formosa, saying that China was not opposed to leaving jointly with the U.S. an announcement on mutual renunciation of the use and threat of force in Sino-American relations."

However, such an announcement should be preceded by measures leading to the relaxation and elimination of the tension in the Formosa Straits, and "must not imply acceptance of U.S. occupation of Taiwan."

The Premier said that the time for the inevitable peace-

## Shepilov Advises Arabs Not To Provoke War

**THE SOVIET Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, has advised the Arab states not to provoke a war but to be "patient and wise," according to the Middle East News Agency.**

The agency said Syria's Foreign Minister Salim el-Din Hikmat conveyed the warning to the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee on Wednesday in the course of a report on his talks with Mr. Shepilov earlier this week.

Mr. Shepilov yesterday ended his tour of Lebanon and arrived in Athens later in the day on the last leg of his present tour, which opened with talks in Cairo.

**Serves Imperialism**

According to META, Mr. Shepilov emphasized that a war would only serve the interests of Western imperialism. He urged the Arabs to make constructive proposals for a practical solution of the Palestine "problem" which is to be discussed internationally.

Mr. Shepilov, Biltar added, pointed out that the Arabs had "misunderstood" the joint Anglo-Russian declaration on the Middle East made at the conclusion of the Bulgarian-Kharkov visit to Britain.

According to a Soviet League release in Beirut yesterday, Mr. Shepilov told Lebanese officials at a banquet given in his honour by President Chamoun earlier in the week that the Arabs could depend on the U.S.S.R. as a loyal ally which would serve the best interest of itself but which is strongly opposed to any imperialistic exploitation of Arab natural and mineral resources.

**Sympathy for Refugees**

The release said that Mr. Shepilov expressed his sympathy for the Arab refugees, stressing that Russia, as well as the rest of the world, was aware of their plight.

Foreign Minister Salim el-Din Hikmat yesterday disclosed that Mr. Shepilov had offered no arms to the Lebanon, and that the latter had asked for none.

In discussions with Prime Minister Abd el-Yad, Mr. Shepilov made no definite economic proposals, and the subject was discussed only generally.

In Moscow, an announcement was made yesterday that Russia and the U.S.S.R. have agreed to develop economic and cultural cooperation and to raise the status of their envoys in each other's capital. A joint communiqué on the talks in Beirut said, "A broad and frank exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Lebanese relations and on major international problems took place, including the problems of the Arab world of interest to the U.S.S.R. and the Lebanon."

It added, "The Foreign forces which have fought here are by means dependable, and they should be let the wolf into the house." He warned the Formosan regime that it was in constant danger of being stabbed in the back and forsaken.

He recalled that China had recently stood for armed resistance against external forces, and that the Communists and Kuomintang members had twice fought "shoulder to shoulder against imperialism."

During the Chinese war against Japan and even after the mainland was liberated, he said, "the Communists had never given up seeking peaceful negotiations."

Mr. Chou also declared his support for proposals by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, for a settlement of the Algerian problem.

He said that China supported the "just demands" of the Algerian people, and that Mr. Nehru's proposals were in conformity with the spirit of the Bandung Conference resolution on Algeria.



## PASSENGERS' CORNER

Information Column on Transport

Dear Passenger,

In view of the urgency of the transport problem, we feel obliged to bring to your attention the fact that we are compelled to demand an increase in fares, not only because of the rise in wages and in the cost-of-living, but also because of higher costs in the transport industry which are fixed by the Government.

Here are some of the changes in the costs of transport since 1951:

- 1) A bus cost IL7.00 in 1951. Today, it costs IL35.00, five times as much.
- 2) A license for a Diesel bus cost IL800 in 1951. Today, it costs IL2,000, 25 times as much.
- 3) A kilo of oil cost IL50 in 1951. Today, it cost IL700, more than seven times as much.
- 4) A liter of petrol cost 97 pruta in 1951. Today, it costs 243 pruta, 2.5 times as much.

## Israel Hits Out at U.N. Policy Of Equalizing Blame for Incidents

### B-G Urges Access to Scopus

### Jordan is 'Whitewashed'

Israel yesterday urged U.N. representatives to impose upon the Jordan authorities the need for their taking strict measures to end the present grave border situation.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Myron, the Chief of Staff, Gen. Avi-Moshe, and the Minister of Armaments Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Yosef Tekoh, spent two hours with the U.N. Chief of Staff, Gen. E.L.M. Burns, and his Political Adviser, Mr. Vinton. The Israeli delegation emphasized that this could not be acquiesced in the grave situation along the Jordanian border.

The responsibility for the attack, which clear evidence exists from the Jordan side of the border, was being confused by the U.N.'s artificial policy of equalizing the blame, he declared.

This "equalization of blame" was attempted yesterday at an emergency meeting of the Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission. The meeting had been called by Israel, failing the June 24 attack in which two Israeli policemen were killed, a civilian wounded, and civilian traffic shot.

A Jordan resolution charging that an Israeli patrol had opened fire at the Wailing Wall in the Old City and free access to the medical and educational institutions on Mount Scopus, as that they could resume normal functioning.

The U.N. Chief of Staff is said to have replied that it started as an unprovoked attack from Jordan territory on an Israeli police patrol.

"The circumstances of the incident leave no doubt that it started as an unprovoked attack from Jordan territory on an Israeli police patrol on an Israeli police patrol.

"This is the first in a chain of aggressions from Jordan, since the cease-fire arrangement was reached by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 22. We have suffered killed and wounded in these incidents and Jordan has been reprimanded by the M.A.C. on three occasions for its aggression and war-like statements.

The delegation then declared: "The circumstances of the incident leave no doubt that it started as an unprovoked attack from Jordan territory on an Israeli police patrol on an Israeli police patrol.

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The decision of the Jordanian side can only be understood since, until the Israel-Egyptian M.A.C. there is no higher body, such as the latter's special committee, which can review the matter. Nevertheless Gen. Burns appears to have rejected the resolution.

The Jordan resolution which was carried by the votes of the U.N. Chairman of the M.A.C., Commander Terrill, and the Jordan delegation alleged that an Israeli patrol opened fire on Jordanian farmers while they were working on their land in the Kalkilia area. It said that Jordan security forces returned the fire "in order to secure the lives of the farmers," and that fire "developed" between both sides. Two Israeli policemen were killed and one Jordanian soldier was wounded.

The meeting had been requested by Israel.

**Distinct Danger**

"There is a distinct danger that the border situation might further deteriorate unless the Jordanian authorities take the most stringent measures to bring an end to the attacks against Israel in its territory. The M.A.C. will have failed in its duty if it does not impress upon Jordan the gravity of its responsibility and the need for adopting such a distinct distinction.

"In a spirit of cooperation the Jordan delegation proposed that a joint resolution be adopted. This effort did not meet with the necessary response.

"Instead the Commission adopted a Jordan resolution holding Israel responsible for firing across the border during this firing took place in self-defence after heavy fire was opened from Jordan territory causing the death of two policemen. The right of self-defence is recognized under the Charter of the United Nations and the General Armistice Agreement.

Israel and all other parties to the Armistice Agreement made the right of self-defence part of the cease-fire agreement recently reached. The exercise of this right can not and should not be held a violation of the General Armistice Agreement if only a technical violation.

The adoption of the Jordan resolution is in fact a travesty of the Armistice provisions. "It fails to create equality of guilt where no such equality exists. It weakens responsibility where responsibility should be placed."

**U.N. Secretary Off to E. Europe**

**NEW YORK**, Thursday. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, left New York by air yesterday for a two-week visit to Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia.

He said he had been invited to speak at a conference on the Balkans.

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**Today's Postbag****THE WEATHER**

MT. CARAVAN	22	25	29	25
Thessaloniki	22	25	27	25
Haifa Port	22	25	27	25
Tel Aviv	20	25	27	25
Arad Port	20	25	27	25
Lydda Airport	20	25	27	25
Jerusalem	20	25	27	25
Bnei Brak	20	25	27	25
Eilat	22	25	27	25

\* B: Sunday at 8 p.m. B2: Maximum reading. D: Maximum temp. ex-  
pected today.

**DEPARTURES**

The French Consul and Mrs. Jean Bissaud, to Paris for annual leave (by El Al); Mr. Martin A. Burstein, head of the Public Relations Department of United Bins for North Africa; and the U.S. by KLM; Mr. Noah Massa, Editorial Secretary of "Tel Aviv," for a five-week visit to Europe and the U.S. (by El Al).

**THE FIRST** industrial Design seminar was opened at the Tadmor Hotel in Herzliya on Tuesday. The seminar which will be concluded today was held under the auspices of the United States Operations Mission and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

A CIVIL defence exercise was held in Upper Hadar, Haifa, yesterday afternoon, to test the service's coordination. Several hundred Haifa members who have just completed an instructors course, participated.

**TWO HASHISH** dens were raided by police in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night, and supplies of narcotics seized. The dens were in Jaffa, near the sea, and in Rehov Eilat.

**AN OVERTURNED** kerosene stove started a fire which destroyed a hut with all its furniture belonging to Mr. Avraham Shalom of Ma'abar Ramle Gimel on Wednesday evening.

**POLICE EXPLODED** two live 100-m.m. grenades which had been found in the fields of Ein Kerem, near Givatayim on Wednesday while a tractor was ploughing.

**TEN VIPERS** were shot by Ramle police yesterday and Wednesday.

**Gas Company Must Repay Overcharge**

**TEL AVIV**, Thursday. — The District Court today ordered the Supergas company to refund IL 34,500 out of the IL 40 which a client had paid for the delivery of a gas stove from one apartment to another.

The court, comprising Judges I. Kister, I. S. Shilon and E. Malchi, ruled that IL 40 was a reasonable charge, and reversed a Magistrate's decision in favour of the gas company.

The judges held that the complainant, Mr. Raphael Mizrahi, of Kiryat Haim, had paid IL 40 under duress because the contract provided that the delivery of the stove could be carried out only by the gas company, and that supplies could be suspended for violation of any clause in the agreement.

**Owners Threaten Complete Lockout in Textile Mills**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV**, Thursday. — Ministry of Labour attempts to settle the textiles dispute again failed today. The mediator, Mr. A. Wertheim, head of the Ministry's Labour Relations Department, held separate talks here with the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association, but was unsuccessful in finding a settlement to satisfy both sides. Mr. Wertheim declared that he will continue his efforts.

With talks proceeding, the Association this morning decided that it will close down the entire textile industry by stages during next week if the Histadrut does not call off its strike at the Sharon Mill in Petah Tikva. Right threatened to go on strike if a general lockout, apart from the 1,600 employees of the Ata mill, which recently threatened to shut down on July 6 if the dispute is not settled by then.

Meanwhile, the strike at the Sharon spinning entered its twelfth day, and the Association's revised lockouts at the spinning on their eighth, with 1,000 workers idle.

As the dispute drags on, the question of pay demanded by labour councils is becoming an issue likely to hold up a settlement. The Manufacturers have declared that they will on no account give strike pay, whether for lockouts or strikes.

Leaders of the strike at the Adet Mill, Herzliya, which began yesterday, declared today that the strike will go on until their demands are met. The Histadrut has condemned the walkout.

**Ministry Answers Busmen's Charges**

**M.** Z. Onn, Secretary-General of Hevrat Ovdim, yesterday met the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, in an effort to negotiate between the Government and the bus companies. Mr. Onn later passed the Minister's proposals to the companies' representatives at the Histadrut Executive.

The nature of the proposals was not made public.

In the meantime, the Transport Ministry replied to the cooperatives' open letter published as an advertisement in Wednesday's paper. The Ministry said that investigation into the cooperatives supplied by the cooperatives, revealed that increased costs necessitate a rise of only IL 2.5m. yearly, and not IL 10m. as claimed by the bus companies.

The cooperatives agreed that the decisions of the Zonal Committee are binding. Their rejection of the decisions does not give them the right to ignore this agreement, the Ministry pointed out.

Further, the reply said, it is untrue that payments to members were made in accordance with decisions of the trade union. The cooperatives alone determine the payments, ignoring the views of other parties — the Government, the public and the Histadrut.

The Ministry denied that it suggested, as it claimed, that a fare rise of 5 per cent be made on routes which do not cover their operation costs.

**Jerusalem Man Dies in Fall**

Shlomo Zadok, 27, of the Katamon Quarter of Jerusalem, fell to his death on Tuesday evening from the third floor of a house in Rehov Ha-shayarot.

Police are investigating the circumstances (Itim).

**Vienna Win 3-0 in Fine Display**

By KIRTH REECEHER

Jerusalemites were treated to a wonderful display of soccer at the meeting between the local Hapoel, League A team, and the star-studded Vienna, from Austria (at the Y.M.C.A., yesterday).

The 6,000 crowd saw a battle between the two sides. Austria and a fighting Hapoel, reinforced by Feldstein and Ginsburg, of Hapoel, as goalkeeper and centre-forward respectively. Vienna were obvious winners from the start and netted three times, twice in the first half, for a 2-0 win. The team was greeted by Mayor Gershon Agnon, who kicked off.

When Vienna got moving it was ball from man to man with precision, and such a move in the 17th minute gave centre-forward Feldstein a chance to take the lead. He did with a lovely shot into the left-hand top corner of the net, giving Feldstein no chance. A similar move 10 minutes later down the right wing ended with a pass to outside-right Menashe, who increased the Vienna lead.

Jerusalem fought back and tried hard to score. Vienna's

defence, with international goal-keeper Schmid not too troubled, and supported by fine work by his back-line, Umprecht and Micker, and Kofler, Pribyl, were equal to the task. The two Miskah, "Buba" and "Menash" were outstanding for Jerusalem, as attacking and defending half-backs, while Ginsburg in the centre had good tries in net-waiting the visitors, in which inside forward, Walther and Jerech, did some trojan work.

All in all a fine match with Vienna obviously the classic side they were reputed to be, and Jerusalem, a Hapoel, boasting bouquets for a fighting, tenacious, never-say-die effort.

**Josef Nataflios**

Margy Sachs

**MARRIED**

Tel Aviv, June, 1956.

The swelling of the bouquets over the grave of

**Armin Spitzer**

will take place on Friday, July 1, 1956.

Relatives and friends will meet at 2.30 p.m.

at the main entrance of the Hatziv cemetery.

**Becker: We Must Think of Inflation**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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**Histadrut Elects Lavon Secretary**

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Leaders of the strike at the Adet Mill, Herzliya, which began yesterday, declared today that the strike will go on until their demands are met. The Histadrut has condemned the walkout.

**Ministry Answers Busmen's Charges**

**M.** Z. Onn, Secretary-General of Hevrat Ovdim, yesterday met the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, in an effort to negotiate between the Government and the bus companies. Mr. Onn later passed the Minister's proposals to the companies' representatives at the Histadrut Executive.

The nature of the proposals was not made public.

In the meantime, the Transport Ministry replied to the cooperatives' open letter published as an advertisement in Wednesday's paper. The Ministry said that investigation into the cooperatives supplied by the cooperatives, revealed that increased costs necessitate a rise of only IL 2.5m. yearly, and not IL 10m. as claimed by the bus companies.

The cooperatives agreed that the decisions of the Zonal Committee are binding. Their rejection of the decisions does not give them the right to ignore this agreement, the Ministry pointed out.

Further, the reply said, it is untrue that payments to members were made in accordance with decisions of the trade union. The cooperatives alone determine the payments, ignoring the views of other parties — the Government, the public and the Histadrut.

The Ministry denied that it suggested, as it claimed, that a fare rise of 5 per cent be made on routes which do not cover their operation costs.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

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JERUSALEM 9, Haematite Street,  
P.O.B. 52 - Tel. 4256 (4 lines).  
TEL AVIV: Bureau: 22 Haber  
Maya Street; P.O.B. 122. Tel. 4812/3.  
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Haber Kharab,  
P.O.B. 61. Tel. 4284 (2 lines).  
Subscriptions: Israel ILR.00  
Foreign ILR.00 per year.

Friday, June 26, 1958  
Volume 26, No. 2712 - Price 25s

**The Soviet Foreign Minister** is now in Athens on the last lap of his Middle East tour. This

**SEARCH FOR NEUTRALITY** is all part of the Russian plan to ensure neutrality on her "underbelly" in the event of some future Soviet-American contest being fought across the Arctic.

For her part, the West, by continuing to send arms to Egypt and offering bribes of other kinds in the form of dam-building assistance, appears to ignore the existence of the tiny speck of land in the vast Arab sea that is Israel. Now Greece, too, would appear to be in a similar position except that in this case, if Greece can be won over by the cessation of Cyprus, then Great Britain may be pressed by her more powerful allies to do so.

The quarrel between Britain and Greece over Cyprus is a most unfortunate one, and the West appears to be anxious to put the fire out as soon as possible, even at the risk of losing a base in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The British, for their part, have learned a disagreeable lesson in this part of the world. They were told very many times that if only they allowed the Arabs the satisfaction of feeling free and independent, they would earn their gratitude for hundreds of years to come. Facts did not support this view. Nor did the facts support the long-term view of Sir Anthony Eden, who, 15 years ago, urged General Wavell to send every possible assistance to Greece although the chances of holding out there were very slim.

The Cyprus crisis would have been easier to solve had Britain been assured that Greece would remain in the camp, should the world be driven into a new madness of war. Abdul Nasser showed how unreliable allies are who are not backed by a few well-trained corps strategically placed.

Only some 20 years ago the logical-minded French Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou, met his death while on a mission to set up an "Eastern Pact" to isolate Germany. The "Pact" itself was a dead letter four years later. In the Middle East, pacts are worth even less. A "neutral tier" in the Middle East may become very much alive through causes not yet envisaged. For the West to forgo their sure *pied-à-terre* in Cyprus for an uncertain neutrality looks foolish enough.

Nothing is predictable in the Middle East, although many European observers are lured into thinking that nothing ever happens here. Abdul Nasser is now President by the will of the people, as Napoleon III was. In a few years, the Louis-Napoleon of Egypt might recall in his dreams that Crete and even Cyprus were under Egyptian rule at some time or another. The thought seems insane today, but so, only two years ago, was the idea that Russia would supply arms to Egypt to stay neutral.

Nothing is predictable in the Middle East, France, for example, in order to preserve her influence over the Western Mediterranean, would appear to have only one course to take: a show of force in close proximity to Egyptian shores. And this, or a similar gesture from other quarters, might provoke hostilities where they are least expected or desired by the Great Powers.

The time seems to have come for a real reappraisal, without old grudges or routine thinking, and for new relationships between old friends in this area of the world.

## BEN-GURION RECEIVES URUGUAYAN ENVOY

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday received Dr. Pedro Maria de Lorenzo, the Uruguayan Minister. In their talks he discussed the political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries and the possibility of further cooperation in these fields.

# New York at Bay

## TRANSPORT WORKERS PARALYSE THE METROPOLIS

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (UPI)

— The many-towered island

of Manhattan is as mar-

velous a thing as man ever

made. But it is also one of

the most helpless. Last week

the transport workers on

the subway went on a lightning

strike. The strikers' tempos

were clearly not improved

by the weather — a tempera-

ture of 90 in the steamy

canyons between the sky-

scraps.

I came out of the antiseptic cool and calm of the United Nations and found a changed city. The streets were lined with people, all but dead at all cross. The business past, and the passengers were pressed like bodies packed fruit against the windows. Most of them when they mentioned the strike wanted the strikers shot. No class solidarity here.

All down the avenues, they stood, reviling drivers who refused to pick them up. Whenever a taxi stopped it was mobbed and the drivers were picking and choosing, refusing to cross the bridges which by seven o'clock boasted traffic jams two miles long.

**In the Heat**

I saw a desperate Negro fighting his way with police to cross a bridge. No chance. The driver, too, was coloured. "That's typical of my race," she said, "never help each other." Suddenly she turned on the driver. "Traitor," she screeched. He picked up a man with a brief case, went to a rich hotel. (She with driver, too, was coloured.)

Even here three hours, three hours in this heat, no supper ready, what can I do? Three hours on the sidewalk.

The thought of an air raid warning in such a place is as terrible as the thought of a bomb.

**Commuters**

NORMALLY New York handles its traffic brilliantly. The city has been redesigned to help people get out of it. Grand Central Station — a great late-Roman palace — a series of marble ceilings thirty storeys high — a train every thirty seconds — all built over noisy catacombs where the trains lurk this is where the daily exodus reaches its climax.

At the week-ends, they come in their hundreds of thousands, to sit in the sun and picnic and swim. It is perhaps the best place in America to see America. In their bathing costume — how different from Europe. No evidence of poverty. A young man and a girl walking hand in hand down to the water. Simply happy. You cannot judge what they do, their class or their income. A classless and decorous crowd. The mob is quieter and cleaner than a European mob. This is one of the places where the American Ideal, the American Way of Life, real and plain for all to see. And it is one of the few places where it seems a defensible, valid idea.

**Senator Green**

THEODORE Francis Green

last Sunday attained the age of 88, eight months and 15 days. By that he became the oldest Senator in American history. And, for all I know, the oldest in the history of the world.

But no doubt he Senator Green is why the Democrat. He has the look of an old domino. His manner is elaborate. His voice is strong enough to dominate the Senate's continual bustle. He is the most vigorous party-goer of all the Senators and grows younger as he dances. He frequently appears

in their

use of their equipment and that there are too many small mills, all of which together make production costs prohibitive and jeopardize exports. The steps taken by the employers are not designed to remedy these faults but only to complicate their position by involving the workers' demands. They should understand clearly that the workers will not return to their benches unless they are assured full pay for the enforced idleness caused by the lockout.

Heretofore the Arab political offensive on the horizon and says that we must be ready to repel it. Of course, the paper writes, if in all the years of the State's existence the Government had insisted on the restoration of its robes of territory, it would have left itself open for manoeuvring. But its incessant statements that we have no further territorial claims and that we see the present borders as final, will present difficulties to the Government. Its territorial and aggressive demands are made of us now and we refuse to budge.

Lansher (Abud (Ha-avoda) explains that the Cost-of-Living allowance is intended to cover part of the losses caused to the worker by the cause of inflation but is caused by inflation. It does not increase purchasing power but strives to keep the prevailing purchasing power and the worker's standard of living from dropping below the minimum level. The quarterly increases is only compensation for the worker in adjusting his in-

come to the index, but even this compensation is only partial. The effort to deny the worker the last quarter's C.o.L. allowance must be firmly rejected.

Hanadiv (World Aguda) and Hakeil (Local Aguda) discuss the Knesset debate on the question of kehilot.

Here and there this week features a "Gabor's View of Bialik" in connection with the anniversary of the poet's death. The student-author feels that the poet has no message for Israel-born youth and that Bialik's worship is fast dying out.

On May 20, 1954, the "Ranach" Cinema was declared an "approved investment" under the Investment Law of 1950 by the Investment Centre: one of the conditions was that Mr. Zelkine finish his building by November 15, 1955.

Mr. Zelkine wanted three concessions through the Investment Centre — an import permit for building materials; an import permit for his machinery; waiver of import duties.

In March 1955, he went to England and found material and machinery. He obtained export permits without any difficulty. In May, he forwarded applications for permits through the Israel Embassy. He was in England until August, but he never received any answer.

When he returned to Israel

he found a stern letter from the Investment Centre warning him that unless he saw them at once his applications would be cancelled. He wondered why they had not answered him in England, but went to a good cigar shop and applied again for an import permit for his machinery; waiver of import duties.

Mr. Zelkine then officials explained that his cinema had been a prisoner of the Minister of Finance. He brought his material to the Bank of England — why was the Government of Israel making things so difficult? He was told coldly that Israel was not interested in the Bank of England.

He rejected the condition.

Nearly two months later, on February 23 — six months after he re-applied in Israel — he received the permit unconditional.

At the beginning of March

1956 he heard that forms to apply to be an "approved investment" under the new law (of June, 1955) were available.

He asked about the new in-

vestment Law and his machi-

nery, waiting in England, was told to wait also. He saw officials.

**Red Tape**

In January, 1956, four

months after he had made his

second application, he wrote to the Minister. He received an answer that he should see him in his office.

Gabor, his assistant, Director-General, on January 16.

On the eleventh he was ad-

vised that the appointment

was unnecessary, because new

regulations under the new

law would be gazetted on the

next day. On January 11 he

had been to the Investment Centre almost every day.

On his import permit was a

condition that he should bring his sterling from England to Israel. Israel would then send it back to England.

When he asked why the sterl-

ing had to be sent back and forth, he was told that it was a precaution against his being an illegal dealer.

Thinking of his two sworn

declarations, he refused to ac-

cept the condition. He was

then asked to prove that he

had the sterling in Eng-

land for a long time.

He answered that the Bank of England had been satisfied

to let him take goods out of

England — why was the Gov-

ernment of Israel making

things so difficult? He was

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## LETTER FROM PARIS

## Kremlin's New Look at Socialism

ONE of the many remarkable side results of the Russian revolt against Stalinist monopolies, in the change which has come about in our party's relations with, on the one hand, the French Communists and, on the other, the French Socialists.

Time was when the French Communists tagged behind the master of the Kremlin like hounds culling the ploughing the past. Suddenly, however, the French Communists have been shamed away by Moscow and left to fend for themselves. First Togliatti, and now the Central Committee of the French Communist Party in the name of Thorez have drawn the necessary conclusions that their former master had an independent, adult life; at the same time, they have let out a growl of protest, because unlike the bourgeoisie, they were not even officially informed of Khrushchev's enormous denunciation of Stalin at the 20th Congress of the Bolshevik Party.

The French Socialists, meanwhile, who always abhorred and were abhorred by the Kremlin in Stalin's day, have been fondly taken to the bosom of the new Soviet collective leadership. During the recent visit to Russia, the French Socialist delegation engaged in more than 20 hours of searching discussion with the top members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party.

## Communist without Terror

Will the new attitude prove enduring? No one knows. But if it does, then it will signify a new political era in which the Russians will be satisfied just in theory, but in fact, to develop Communism in their own part of the world, presumably with increasing liberalism, while the peoples of the parliamentary democracies are encouraged to find their own way to socialism.

Pending publication of the report which they are still busy compiling on their mission to Russia, the French Socialist delegates gave an oral account of their impressions at a public meeting here the other evening.

For three fascinating hours yesterday afternoon speaker told about what he had seen and

heard in the fabulous Soviet Union.

Pierre Commin, acting Secretary-General of the French Socialist Party, recalled that the invitation to go to Russia received a year ago was accepted only after Moscow had agreed that the delegation, accompanied by its own interpreters and paying its own way, would be absolutely free to see whatever and wherever it chose in Russia. "We can do everything," he said, "but our party split up and carried out the most thorough-going investigation into conditions in Russia ever undertaken by outsiders. We must acknowledge that the Russians put no obstacles in our people's proper schooling. There is hardly any illiteracy left."

"Most of the students in the Moscow University have a home time, living and studying and soul together; but 90 per cent of them are the sons and daughters of simple workers and peasants, which is true of only three per cent of our students at the Sorbonne. Unhappily, the walls are hung with terrible Socialist paintings. Worse still, the curriculum is loaded with obligatory courses in Marxist-Leninism, there is too much absurd dogmatism, there are too many absurd clichés. Yet a process of intellectual inquiry has been set in motion which must surely in the long run lead to enhanced freedom of thought of a political kind."

## Met by Sheplov

Robert Verdier, who especially concerned himself with matters of doctrine, related how the delegation was greeted as the "representatives of the French working-class movement."

Later, during an ideological debate at the Kremlin, Sheplov said, according to Verdier: "The form of democracy you practise, with a plurality of parties and elections, is a workers' conquest. It is worth defending, and we are ourselves entitled to defend it."

## Freedom of Judgment

"Khrushchev and Sheplov agreed, and I hope they meant it," said Delonnoe, "that scientific research cannot advance fully unless there is freedom of judgment, contempt for dogma, and the right to make mistakes, to proceed by trial and error. The Marxist-Leninist principles, they claimed, just serve as signposts on the road to truth, and what I have seen of the Soviet world, I can assure you that it is in a state of flux, and it cannot itself foresee its own destination."

Robert Coutant described the working of the Soviet trade unions, which together with the Communist Party and the Government, form a sort of trinity that runs the country, gearing everything, often inhumanly, to the "Plan." Khrushchev himself had

acknowledged that workers in one another's political system, on the cross-currents of dissident and Khrushchev's gradual step-by-step action designed to build up mutual confidence. The French came away with the belief that international observation teams, posted at strategic points East and West, as a precaution against any sudden largesse by the Russians, would be accepted by the Russians and could contribute greatly to the promotion of peace.

André Philip dealt with Soviet economic problems. He explained the deliberate policy of low wages for the average worker, which came up to 20 times as much as unskilled labourers, and artists up to 40 times as much), designed to keep down the demand for consumer goods, while everything possible and impossible was done to develop the heavy industries. It was agriculture that the Soviets had fallen down badly. Milk production, for instance, was no higher today than in 1913, and more than half of it came, not from the collective farm herds, but from the privately-owned cows to which poor peasant family units entitled.

The Stalinist routine of grinding down the peasants without mercy, is done with for good," stated Philip. "The peasants today are no longer Kulaks, but for the most part ex-soldiers. The Red Army represents the peasantry. The Army, you know, with an officer nine times out of ten he will talk to you about farming implements, not military weapons. The Army, and the peasantry are a force to be reckoned with in the new collective leadership. Soon the peasants are going to have more money, he will have to be provided with more consumer goods, and willy-nilly, the whole régime is going to be liberalized."

The Stalinist bureaucrats, the secret police and other diehard malcontents would only be too glad, if they got the chance, to crush the new Soviet collective leadership, Philip affirmed, adding: "There are French Socialists, therefore, to do all we can to help strengthen Khrushchev and his men, to foster better relations between them and ourselves, to intensify cultural, economic and human exchanges between our two countries."

That, in brief, seems to be the unanimous verdict of the French Socialist delegates who had a good look at the new Russia.

## Opposition Crazy

At this point Khrushchev chimed in: "Why, I'd have to be as crazy as a man who puts a flea into his own shirt, to ask for an opposition!"

The general inference was that East and West should re-

main, as far as possible, in friendly relations, which together with the Communist Party and the Government, form a sort of trinity that runs the country, gearing everything, often inhumanly, to the "Plan."

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# MORE MONUMENTS FOR JERUSALEM

By Theodor F. Meyers

DON'T be startled, kind reader — there is no intention whatever to advocate an increase of public monuments on the squares of Jerusalem. We are quite satisfied with our monuments and our Davidic. We do not plead for bronze leaders, civic or military, seated on chargers or armchairs, nor for more bronzed tag dolls, like Mother Rachel of Ramat Rachel.

However, we propose to augment the number of monuments of ancient Jerusalem regularly shown to our guests from abroad. To be frank, the average tourist who comes to Jerusalem is still far more interested in the monuments of the hallowed past than in the achievements of the present. Far more could be shown than the sightseeing points now figuring in the conventional programmes. Consequently, let's be realistic — the tourist could be kept far longer in Jerusalem.

There is a regular conducted tour on Fridays to the synagogues of the oriental and orthodox quarters, which are original and quaint, but by no means beautiful. Why are tourists never taken to the Italian Synagogue in the former Scott's Square with its treasures of lovely furniture, hangings, and implements of the Italian Baroque and the Renaissance? Moreover, we believe that a tour, featuring the various churches of New Jerusalem, would find almost as many takers as that to the synagogues. Such a tour would include the remarkable Abyssinian Rotunda, the Russian Cathedral, the Scottish St. Andrew's Church, the Armenian Church, the extremely interesting Greek Church of the Catacombs, and the Abu Tor quarter, and the Myrtle St. Simon in Karmel.

Speaking about churches, it is high time that our tourist authorities insist on opening the Monastery of the Cross to sightseers at specific hours. This church, with its almost complete cycle of mediaeval

frescoes, belongs to the most important ancient monuments in Jerusalem. The visit could be easily combined with the excursion to Mt. Herzl and Ein Karem.

The tour to Mt. Zion, so important an item of Jerusalem sightseeing, will be a disappointment to most of the visitors so long as the shrines on the sacred mount look as they do now.

## Added Highlights

Two highlights could easily be added to this excursion.

The tourist, having attained the top of the mountain, could go down into the excavations.

These craters are the remnants of trial digs during the early Mandate, which unearthed important rock-hewn foundations of Herodian Jerusalem.

The excavations have been partially cleared and repaired and an explanatory inscription attached.

## Third Wall

By the way, less than a five-minute walk from the Russian Compound are some enormous ashlar of Agripa's "Third Wall" of Jerusalem can be inspected in a garden. They are as authentic and imposing as those once shown to tourists outside the former Polish Consulate on their way to the Tomb of the Kings (now on the Arab side.)

The remains of pounds were acquired on the excavations in the Mamilla Cemetery. To be sure, the so-called "Lion's Cave" is of neither historical nor religious importance. But why one throw out the idea with the other, looking the fact that the vast underground rooms are extremely picturesque and that sightseers would like to visit them? At present, the surrounding dry stone walls have crumbled and plants have crept over them. We must not clear it again and make the caves accessible? The argument that they would get dirty again does not hold.

The old workmen who, before the war, their protracted breakfasts, a bit of municipal gardening there, could easily clean the place once a month.

## Rock Tombs in Alafit

We would not propose leaving the newly discovered rock-tombs in Alafit Street to sightseers at specific hours.

Something should be done for the enormous column that lies in front of the Russian Cathedral, still at-

tached to the bedrock. The shaft is cracked, possibly by an earthquake, and this is the work on it was abandoned.

The excavations of the monoliths, tally with Josephus Flavius' description of the colonnades of Herod's Temple. This gigantic pillar is really something to show to the tourist, but it is almost buried under rubble.

The fence surrounding the excavation is broken and rusty. For £1.00 the place could be cleaned, repaired and an explanatory inscription attached.

## Storing Winter Clothes

A number of readers have

asked us about storing against Moths during the summer months. If you have not already stored your things, here are some suggestions:

Cleanliness, Sun and Air are the most effective combatants of moths. Brushing, washing, and, if you can afford it for all your woolen items, dry cleaning in well sunning and airing, will keep off any infestation.

Garments that are not used frequently but which you do not wish to store away, should be thoroughly cleaned and put out in the sun and air, once every fortnight at

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available for sightseers, with too much red tape. The wall drawing of the sea-battle is of high interest and this could be easily combined with the visit to the Monastery of the Cross.

A fine drive into the mountains could lead from Mt. Herzl to Belf Mount, instead of Ein Karem, acquaintance of the tourist with one of Jerusalem's most interesting housing developments.

Then to the "Church of All Religions" on the top of Givat Ora, with its magnificent view down to the ancient village of Ein Karem and beyond the old Gush Road, stopping at a once hallowed pilgrim's site, the now deserted "Spring of Philippi," a ruined Crusader

structure framing a rich spring in the lovely Wadi el Werd, the Valley of the Roses.

Then, in 1939, I organized sightseers in Jerusalem for the Education Corps of the British Army. I found that not less than 14 afternoon excursions could be arranged, all of which are fascinating.

It is a hard fact that of all these trips only two are now on our side of the hill. But, as I have tried to show, there are still enough important ancient monuments left in our Jerusalem to keep the visitor interested and occupied for a time.

We have only to apply a bit of thought to the problem and dusting to our heirlooms.

# Billowy Skirts Aid J. B. Fund

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SUMMER costumes by S. Meir Klein and Co. A knitted tank top is a tiny fitting cowl outlined in white, an unusual feature of this pencil-slim knitted suit. Piquant interest in the coat is provided by bright green ribbon used in the lining.

Klein has made lavish

petticoats about under a white pink sheer dress. White ribbon stamped with delicate flower print, run in parallel lines from the neck to a few inches above the hemline, where they are finished off in little bows. The same ribbon circles the high neckline and the waist.

For greater sophistication

in the "crinoline" style

is a shiny grey faille afternoon dress (illustrated). Cascades of black velvet insets fall from black velvet insets at the waist. A grey cartwheel hat of horsehair is worn with this dress.

The two beach costumes in the collection are almost too pretty to go into the water. The first is a yellow latex bathing suit overlaid

with delicate white embroidery.

It comes with a parrot

and a pink print. Rows

of complicated drapery on the back of the skirt are topped by an enormous bustle.

For the woman who prefers oriental wear, Klein's offers a

a dusk blue dress, tinted with a grey and pink print. Rows

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